

# INPLASY PROTOCOL

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**Support:** None.

**Review Stage at time of this  
submission:** Data analysis.

**Conflicts of interest:**  
None declared.

## Association Between Serum Adiponectin And Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

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**Review question / Objective:** To evaluate the correlation between serum adiponectin and Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) based on Spearman and Pearson correlation coefficients.

**Information sources:** Relevant articles from PubMed, Embase, The Cochrane Library, CNKI, Wanfang and VIP were screened. Studies were published between the database was set up and March 23, 2022.

**Main outcome(s):** Data from 3717 participants across 36 studies were included in the meta-analysis. Meta-analysis showed that serum adiponectin was negatively correlated with body mass index, total cholesterol, triglyceride, alanine aminotransferase, fasting blood glucose, waist-to-hip ratio, fasting insulin, and insulin resistance index. There was no correlation with high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol and glutamic oxalacetic transaminase.

**INPLASY registration number:** This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 12 May 2022 and was last updated on 12 May 2022 (registration number INPLASY202250080).

### INTRODUCTION

**Review question / Objective:** To evaluate the correlation between serum adiponectin and Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease

(NAFLD) based on Spearman and Pearson correlation coefficients.

**Condition being studied:** Association Between Serum Adiponectin And Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease. RevMan 5.4

software was used for statistical analysis. Two investigators independently evaluated the risk of bias in the included studies and cross-checked the results.

## METHODS

**Search strategy:** #1 "Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease"[Mesh]

#2 (Non alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease[Title/Abstract]) OR (NAFLD[Title/Abstract]) OR (Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease[Title/Abstract]) OR (Fatty Liver, Nonalcoholic[Title/Abstract]) OR (Fatty Livers, Nonalcoholic[Title/Abstract]) OR (Liver, Nonalcoholic Fatty[Title/Abstract]) OR (Livers, Nonalcoholic Fatty[Title/Abstract]) OR (Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver[Title/Abstract]) OR (Nonalcoholic Fatty Livers[Title/Abstract]) OR (Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis[Title/Abstract]) OR (Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitides[Title/Abstract]) OR (Steatohepatitides, Nonalcoholic[Title/Abstract]) OR (Steatohepatitis, Nonalcoholic[Title/Abstract])

#3 #1 AND #2

#4 "Adiponectin"[Mesh]

#5 (Adipocyte Complement-Related Protein 30-kDa[Title/Abstract]) OR (Adipocyte Complement Related Protein 30 kDa[Title/Abstract]) OR (Adipose Most Abundant Gene Transcript 1[Title/Abstract]) OR (apM-1 Protein[Title/Abstract]) OR (apM 1 Protein[Title/Abstract]) OR (ACRP30 Protein[Title/Abstract]) OR (Adipocyte, C1q[Title/Abstract] AND Collagen Domain Containing Protein[Title/Abstract])

#6 #4 AND #5

#7 #3 AND #6.

**Participant or population:** Patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease.

**Intervention:** Serum Adiponectin.

**Comparator:** No intervention, or any other intervention.

**Study designs to be included:** Case-control study and cohort study.

**Eligibility criteria:** diagnostic criteria for non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.

**Information sources:** Relevant articles from PubMed, Embase, The Cochrane Library, CNKI, Wanfang and VIP were screened. Studies were published between the database was set up and March 23, 2022.

**Main outcome(s):** Data from 3717 participants across 36 studies were included in the meta-analysis. Meta-analysis showed that serum adiponectin was negatively correlated with body mass index, total cholesterol, triglyceride, alanine aminotransferase, fasting blood glucose, waist-to-hip ratio, fasting insulin, and insulin resistance index. There was no correlation with high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol and glutamic oxalacetic transaminase.

**Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis:** Two investigators independently evaluated the risk of bias in the included studies and cross-checked the results. The Newcastle Ottawa Scale (NOS) was used to evaluate the risk of bias in case-control and cohort studies. The NOS scale consisted of 8 items with a full score of 9.

**Strategy of data synthesis:** RevMan 5.4 software was used for statistical analysis. If there was good interstudy homogeneity ( $P \geq 0.1$ ,  $I^2 \leq 50\%$ ), a fixed-effect model was used. If there was strong heterogeneity between studies ( $P > 50\%$ ), the random-effects model was used for subgroup analysis. The potential for publication bias was explored by a funnel plot and Egger regression test.

**Subgroup analysis:** Subgroup analysis was performed on year, sample size, source, region (China), co-morbidity, and age.

**Sensitivity analysis:** We will use sensitivity analyses to investigate the robustness of main decisions made during the review process to evaluate the stability of our results.

**Country(ies) involved:** China.

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**Keywords:** adiponectin, NAFLD, Spearman, Pearson, meta-analysis.

**Contributions of each author:**

**Author 1 - Du yuhan.**

**Author 2 - Li jiajun.**

**Author 3 - Huang xinchao.**

**Author 4 - Wu shujing.**